

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1899.

NUMBER 7

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Howrah Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Steam Coal always kept in Rio dépôt on Conceição Island.

Cargo, Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.^{RS} SHIPS ETC, ETC
Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.

No hole need be punched.
No washer required.
Drive Rivets are slack and clinched.

Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.

Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co., Ltd., London, England.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

Rua do Commercio, No. 82

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,

GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built for narrow gauge and standard. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.
No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

128, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of
The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York.

Sole Manufacturers of Cottolene.

P. O. Box No. 68.

THE HARLAN AND
HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 300,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their
sole representatives in Brazil.

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1810.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

& ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., &c., in the English and American style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT COPIEING,
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
the Government of the United States.

SAFETY COLORS. **SAFETY PAPERS.**

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings,
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Demar and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. P. KELLEN & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS
CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St.

London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPÍCIO, 1st floor.

Teleg. Address:—Braz—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways
water and gas works, offices and all other works;

Sells and imports machineries, instruments, agriculture
or any other branch of industry; manufactures
merchandise of any and every description; constructs
ships, launches, lighters, tug-boats, etc.;
exports and accepts domestic produce on
consignment.

All communications should be addressed to
The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world:
A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam
Coal always in stock.

Pr. mps delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

Repaired with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: RUA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Casaly, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Casaly.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500

Reserve fund 973,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rue 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rue 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Yonle & Co.

No. 38, Rue 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £12,954,532
Authorized Capital 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rue da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rue Fresca No. 8 & 7.

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rue de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubate.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo and Lembury.

Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LINHA DO CENTRO) of that railway. Special trains leave at 2 a.m. and 4 p.m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 4:40 p.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 8 a.m.) for Manoel Piedade, never with return. Returns at 12:30 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) at 6 p.m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted, by all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 40 reis) and 4:45 p.m. for Leopoldina station of Leopoldina Railway whence transfer to Manoel Piedade. Sundays and holidays included, at 4:30 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. Sundays and holidays, route for Francisco Xavier station, where the passenger is invited to subscribe to a Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The barcas trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:10 p.m. for Manoel Piedade or Praia.

On Sundays and holidays the barcas train leaves Petropolis at 6:30 a.m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 5:30 a.m. daily (except on Sundays and holidays), to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at S. Anna de Marinhas. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p.m. daily, and at 4:30 p.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhas on Saturdays at 3:15 p.m. (barcas leave Rio at 2:30 p.m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 p.m.

Corcovado:

Leave every week day, leave 5 p.m. Rue Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 8 p.m.; descending 6:30, 8:30, 11:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99, Rue 1º de Março. EUGENE SERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Until further notice the church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

7 Rue Aurora, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim. No. 17. Baptismal service in Portuguese at 10 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Wednesday 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, 5 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rue Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 25, Rue de S. Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., CHAS. D. MACCARTY, Pastors.

Caixa 352

IGREJA EVANGELICA DO RIACHUELO—No. 234, Rua da Carioca, Near Botafogo do Riaueiro, Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. DIAS Ribeiro, M. D. Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rew of New-York. Residence: Rue Senator Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenhahr, German Physician. Office: 78 Rue General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized diseases of joints, urology, hernia, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rue da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20 Rue d'Ajuda—J. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rue Sete de Setembro, No. 71. On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM—3rd floor, Rue Consulado Largo, Open from 10 to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canudos.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 39, Rue da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. Secretaries' office hours from noon to 2 o'clock p.m. Nicolaus A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A young man of good appearance was arrested in Buenos Aires toward the end of last month for passing counterfeit \$100 notes. Several banks and brokers had been taken in, so well were the forged notes executed. The young man says he received them from a man on the street, whose name he does not know, to sell on commission.

—We deeply regret to note that a telegram just received from Buenos Aires announces the death of Mr. Edward T. Millhall, the veteran editor of the Buenos Aires *Standard*. His loss will be widely felt, not only in English but in Argentine circles, for he has been identified with the growth of that city for many years. To his family we tender our sincere condolences.—Mr. Davies, president of the cotton growing commission, says that the province of Cordoba is as suitable for cotton growing as the states of Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas, and that cotton could also be grown on the coast of the Uruguay and Parana. He also states that the Argentine Republic could produce enough cotton to satisfy the needs of the Manchester market.—*Herald*.

—The Buenos Aires press says that the basis of agreement between the two Presidents will be that Chili shall deal with South American affairs on the Pacific side, and that Argentina shall treat all South American questions on the Atlantic side. This sounds all very well, but the Presidents have not yet met, the land boundary question has not yet been settled, the boundary line where the Atlantic ends and the Pacific begins has not been fixed, Brazil and Uruguay would have a word to say on Atlantic questions and Peru would not be dumb on the Pacific side.

—The outcry about the application of the Chubut colonists for independence is reduced by a Buenos Aires contemporary to the following:—Many of the colonists who have been waiting for the title deeds to their lands for over a quarter of a century have at last got tired, and the two Chubutians in London, who are probably amongst the aggrieved in this way, have merely asked Lord Salisbury to do what he can in a friendly way, through Her Majesty's minister here, to induce the Argentine government to give them their titles as soon as possible.—*Montevideo Times*.From *Nature*, January 12, 1899.

PROFESSOR ALFREDO ANTUNES KANTHACK.*

By the death of Prof. Kanthack the science of pathology has lost one of its ablest and most indefatigable exponents, and the University of Cambridge, for the second time in less than fifteen months, a brilliant occupant of its chair of Pathology.

At the closing meeting of the Pathological Society, last summer, it was noticed by several of Prof. Kanthack's friends that he appeared to be less energetic and vigorous than usual. After this toil upon his health so seriously, that even during the course of a short holiday it was remarked at the opening of the pathological laboratories at Liverpool that he still appeared to be far from well. In spite of this few were prepared to learn, about the middle of December, that Prof. Kanthack was suffering from a malignant growth, the symptoms of which had first been indicated by jaundice and severe abdominal pain—a diagnosis that was afterwards confirmed. He died on December 21, 1898.

Alfredo Antunes Kanthack was the second son of Emilio Kanthack, Pará, Brazil, and Victoria his wife, both born in Pernambuco. He was born at Bahia on March 4, 1863, and spent the first few years of his life in Bahia and Ceará, Brazil. He was brought to Germany in 1869, being placed under the care of Prof. Hoppe of Arlenburg on the Elbe, father of the present Prof. Edmund Hoppe of Berlin. In 1870 he was sent to Hamburg where he was first taught by a strict disciplinarian, "a tyrannical pedagogue but excellent teacher of elementary subjects." During this period he is described as "being by no means brilliant but extremely diligent." Early in 1875 he went to school in the Wandsbek Gymnasium, near Hamburg. In 1876 he was transferred to the gymnasium of another Prussian government school at Lüneburg, and in 1878 to the gymnasium at Gütersloh, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1881 he came to Liverpool, where his parents were then residing, and continued his studies for a short time in the Shaw Street College (classical department). In 1882, after passing his University of London matriculation examination, he commenced his arts curriculum, and continued his studies in science and medicine under Mitchell Banks, Caton, Mott and other well-known teachers of the Liverpool medical school, graduating B.A. in 1884, B.Sc. in 1886, M.B. and B.S. (in each instance with honours), F.R.C.S. Lond. in 1888, and M.D. Lond. in 1892; whilst in 1897 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. After completing his medical curriculum Dr. Kanthack, in 1889, proceeded to Berlin, and there, as part of the result of his studies under Virchow and Krause, he contributed an admirable paper to Virchow's *Archiv* on the histology of the larynx, a paper which at the

time gave rise to a lively controversy. Dr. Kanthack maintaining his original thesis with marked ability and success. Whilst in Berlin, too, he worked under Koch, and here, as in the pathological laboratories, he attracted the attention and received the special encouragement of his teacher. Shortly after his return from Berlin, and probably as the result of an expression of opinion on the part of his teachers—Virchow and Koch—he was appointed one of the special commissioners along with the late Dr. Beaven Ryke and Dr. Buckmaster, by a joint committee of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons and the executive committee of the National Leprosy Fund, to investigate the prevalence, the pathology and the treatment of leprosy in India.

In 1891 Dr. Kanthack was appointed John Lucas Walker scholar under the late Prof. Roy, and in succession to Dr. William Hunter. During the time that he held this scholarship in Cambridge, he published, along with Mr. Hardy, a paper on the wandering cell in the mammalia, in the *Journal of Physiology*, and a paper on the behaviour of wandering cells in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, vol. lii. These papers are of special importance as indicating that, although thoroughly acquainted with Metchnikoff's work and all that that author had to advance in support of his phagocytic theory, Dr. Kanthack had made, during his stay in Germany, an accurate forecast of the destination to which the work that was being carried on in Germany by Koch's pupils would eventually lead. During this period, too, he carried on an investigation on Madura Pool, and compared mycetoma with actinomycosis; this paper appeared in the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, and in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society*. In 1892 Dr. Kanthack became medical tutor at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and in order that his bacteriological training might be utilised, a special demonstrationship of bacteriology was founded for him. The following year the authorities at St. Bartholomew's Hospital retained Dr. Kanthack's services as director of the pathological department in the school and hospital and lecturer on pathology and bacteriology; and a year later gave him the appointment of curator of the Museum. In addition to the teaching and routine work of this period he contributed numerous notes and observations to the *Transactions of the Pathological Society*, and, probably for the purpose of systematising his teaching work and saving time in the explanation of details, he in 1894 published, in conjunction with Dr. Rolleston, a *Mammal of Practical Morbid Anatomy*; and in the following year, along with Dr. Drysdale, a work on *Practical Bacteriology*. Both these works give evidence of wide reading and of an accurate knowledge of literature thoroughly up-to-date. When Prof. Roy became so ill that it was evident that he could no longer carry on his professorial work, and in all probability would never again be able to take up the duties of his chair, Dr. Kanthack was appointed deputy professor of pathology. The work of this post he carried on simultaneously with his duties at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, making the return journey between London and Cambridge several times a week. This, for a man who, a short time before, had recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, involved a very great physical strain; and early in 1897 Dr. Kanthack resigned his post at St. Bartholomew's and gave undivided attention to his work in Cambridge, where, on Prof. Roy's death, he was appointed professor of pathology.

Prof. Kanthack's influence on the study of pathology and bacteriology in this country, it is as yet too early to speak, though there can be little doubt that, apart from the work that he himself initiated, that of his pupils must ultimately leave a deep impress on the scientific medicine of our time and that immediately to follow. In many ways Prof. Kanthack was an ideal teacher. He exerted great personal influence over the young men who were brought into contact with him. His reading was very wide, so that, possessing a retentive memory, he was able to store up an enormous amount of accurate information which he could always bring to bear on the work that he had in hand. He was thus able to make a profound impression on his pupils. He had a sufficient amount of dogmatism in his manner and method to inspire them with confidence in his teaching, and to give those who were looking to him for guidance a sheet-anchor to which they might hold until they were thoroughly able to take their bearings for themselves. From his extensive reading, too, which, as already indicated, was always kept well up to date, he was able to determine at once what special points remained to be worked out in connection with the various subjects occupying the attention of the scientific world; whilst his keen critical faculty enabled him to mark the flaws in experiment or argument in published work that came under his notice, so that he was always able to set his pupils on work which should shed some new light on the various questions attacked, and to gather facts and information which would help him in the solution of the problems on which he himself was engaged. Those of his pupils who knew him best regarded him with feelings of the deepest affection—to them the loss is intensely personal. In 1895 Prof. Kanthack married a Liverpool lady—Miss Lucie Henstock—the daughter of the late John Henstock, Esq., of Liverpool.

MORE THAN 12,000,000 acres of the Sahara desert have been made useful for raising crops with the aid for artesian wells.

* We are indebted to the South American Cable Co. for the courteous remission of a copy of *Nature* containing this obituary notice.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf. HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**
(Caisse 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caisse 520) (Caisse 185)

Draws on:
 [Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin]
 [Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg]
 [M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne, Frankfurt a. M.] and correspondents.

[N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London]
 [Manchester and Liverpool,
 London County Banking Company Limited,
 London]
 [Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London]
 [Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London]

[Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris]
 [Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris]
 [Lazard Frères & Co., Paris]
 [De Neuville & Co., Paris]

Portugal.... Banco Lisboa & Açores and others
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Theil,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.****PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.****Rio de Janeiro:****No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.***Authorised by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.*

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do. " 800,000
Reserve fund. " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Parla, 16, rua Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
Banco National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

*Office in Rio de Janeiro:***31 A, Rua 1º de Março****Branches at:**

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.
Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.
 —
 Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

B ANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL
AUTHORIZED BY*Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.***CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)****HEAD OFFICE:****9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.**

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:
P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:
 [Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies]
 [Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies]
 [Heine & Co., PARIS]
 [Lazard Frères & Co., Paris]
 [Périer Mercier & Co., Paris]

[Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.]

[Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branch
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co, Hamburg.
 Conrad Hirnich Dömer, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 De Beurzen & Sohne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.]

[J. M. Fernandes Guimaraes & Co.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.]

[ITALY] { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.**Manager.****Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$20.00, 4 dozen boxes for \$25.00 and One dozen boxes for \$20.00.

Address : JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000**

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811**Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568***on 30th June 1898.***OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO****9, Rua da Alfandega.**

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Courmerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

TRUTHFUL JAMES AND THE KLONDIKE DIKER.

We woz sittin' free—like ez you an' me—in our camp on the Stanislow. Round a roarin' fire of bresh an' briar, stirred up by a pitch-pine bough, And Jones of Yule had finished his solo on Wilson's prospectin' pan, And we all woz gay till Jefferson Clay kem with a Klondike man.

Now I most despise low language and lies, as I used to tenk to Xye, But the soul of Truth though he was but a youth—looked out of the stranger's eye.

And the things he said I had frequent read in the papers down on the Bay, And the words he choosed wuz the kind that's used in the best playter play.

He talked of snows, and of whisky wot froze in the solidest kind of chink, Which it took just a pound to go fairly around when the boys had a first-class drunk.

And of pork that was drilled and with dynamite filled before it would yield to a blow,

For things will be strange when thermometers range to sixty degrees below.

How they made soup of boots—which the oldest best sits—and a fry from a jancin' shoe.

In Yukon valley, a corps de bally might get up a fine "mienoo."

But their regular fare when they'd nothin' to spare an' had finished their final mule,

Was the harness leather which with hides went together, though the last didn't count as a rule.

Now all this seemed true, and quite natural, too, and then when he spoke of the gold,

And we all set up, and refilled his emp, and this is the yarn he told:

There was gold in heaps—but it's there it keeps, and will keep till the Judgment Day.

For it's very rare that a man gets there—the man that is there must stay!

It's a thousand miles by them Russian isles till you come onto Fort Get There (Which the same you are not if you'll look at the spot on the map—that of gold is bare).

Then a river begins that the Amazon skins and the big Mississippi knobs out,

For it's seventy miles 'cross its mouth when it smiles, and—you're only begin your route,

Here Wilson arose with a keelless-like pose, an' he gazed on that Klondike youth,

And he says: "Fair sir, do not think I infer that your words are not words of truth,

But I'd simply ask why—since that all men must die—your spirit is wan derin' here

When at Dawson City—the more's the pity—you've been frozen up nigh a year?"

You need not care, for I never was there, I said that simple Klondike man,

I'm a company flouter and business promoter, and this is my little plan:

I show you the dangers to which you are strangers, and now for a sim' you'll learn

What price you expect us—as per this prospectus—to insure your safe return, u

Then Wilson stared, and he almost rared, but he spoke in a calm-like tone: " You'll excuse me for sayin' you're rather delayin' your chance to insure your own!"

For we're wayworn and weary, our style isn't cheery, we've had quite enough of your game,"

But—what did affect us—he took that Prospectus and chuck'd it right into the flame.

Then our roarin' fire of bresh and briar flashed up on the Stanislow, And Jefferson Clay went softly away with that youth with a downcast brow,

And Jones of Yule repeated his solo on that still, calm evening air, And we thought with a shiver of Yukon River and the fort that was called "Get There!"

BRET HARTE.**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.****FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

There is but little more to record of my first day's experiences in Rio, resumed Uncle Abner, but of course every small incident leads to endless reflections. I am not recalling the incidents of a particular journey, nor am I recounting history: I am simply talking about first impressions, old times and the changes which have occurred, with a little common-place philosophy thrown in to fill the chinks. Many of my old-time friends could talk much more interestingly than I can, and perhaps my reminiscences may serve the good turn of calling them out. The most of us need a suggestion here and there, to help memory and loosen the tongue, and if my rambling talk will serve that purpose, it will not be altogether thrown away, I assure you. I've known men who came out to Rio away back in 1823, or 1824, men who had seen exchange between 60 and 70 pence per milreis, who had seen this city as an almost unpaved colonial town, who had seen the time when the Saude laid claims to beauty and aristocratic exclusiveness, and when the Campo de Sant'Anna was well out in the country. If I had the reminiscences of such men to give you, it would be well worth your while to tot them down.

Of course, the meeting between myself and several old friends has no interest to others. I had the incidents of an uneventful and not very pleasant voyage to relate, and a great many questions to ask, which it may be presumed were answered not infrequently in true Yankee fashion. And then I went out with one of them to his lodgings.

A few steps beyond the building where my friends were located, was the historic Campo de Sant'Anna—an open space covered with rubbish of every description, bare of shrubbery, and surrounded with straggling, impudentious buildings. There was the Senate building on the further side, and the somewhat classical-looking Mint; in a distant corner stood the station of the D. Pedro II railway; and at the end of the square, beyond a broad expanse of white bleaching linen and black washerwomen, was the principal quartel of the city. At my side was the National Museum, which appeared to be occupying several old residences in a rambling, hap-hazard manner. Beyond these there was nothing to see about the place to which a stranger's eyes could be directed. A dirtier public square I never saw. There were the remains of an epiheneal place of amusement at one end of the ground, which only served to make the square look all the more untidy and abandoned.

The only thing clean about the Campo was the linen spread out to bleach at the northern end of the field, where all the washerwomen of the vicinity congregated to hamper wet clothes and barter gossip. In those days the Campo de Sant'Anna was celebrated for this particular exhibition. There were hundreds of these women, black and white, on the ground, many of them half naked, their perspiring black skins shining in the strong light, some standing with arms akimbo while talking, some throw-

[February 14th, 1899.]

ing water over the bleaching clothes, others shouting with boisterous laughter, and others seated before blocks of stone and striking them with thick rolls of wet cloth. The dull thuds of these heavy blows came regularly from every part of ground, and to my unsophisticated eyes it seemed that every button must break under such rough usage. And yet, it is perhaps no worse than using a "pounder" in a barrel, or a club and block, or a machine with unyielding channelled rollers. It certainly gives the microbes a good shaking up, and that it is effective may be seen from the spotless white linen usually worn in this city. Possibly the clear atmosphere and the leaching may be the cause of it, but there are but few places where the clothes are washed whiter than in this loyal and heroic city of S. Sebastião, even though the buttons do suffer and your best shirt may attend a Blackville soirée on the back of some gentleman of color before it is returned to you.

When I think of the changes in the appearance of the Campo de Sant'Anna since the day I first saw it, I am compelled to believe that almost everything is possible in this land of endless summer. The stranger who to-day strolls about the broad walks of its enclosed garden, admiring its undulating lawns, serpentine ponds and marvellously beautiful shrubbery, will find it difficult to believe that it was an unsightly dumping ground for every species of refuse twenty years ago. Within that time it has been fenced, laid out in mounds, canals, ponds and rolling lawns, planted, watered in dry times, trimmed, and—well, a bountiful nature has done the rest. My first impression of the Campo was extremely unfavorable, but that was with man's work; now, the sight of it fills me with wonder and admiration—and for that I am indebted to Dr. Glaziou, who laid it out and cared for it, and to nature.

And this reminds me that I have often wondered at the lack of taste and the barren appearance so frequently shown in the private grounds of Brazilians. One has to do so little toward making a place attractive, and nature does so much, that it is the easiest thing in the world to have a pretty garden. Why should a man spend money on the construction of a miniature Swiss chalet overhanging a miniature mountain brook, which is usually dry, when one palm would cover the spot with a beauty beyond anything art can furnish. Why should we build impossible windmills on piny hills, when a clump of bright-hued shrubs and a few graceful ferns would make the spot fit for the fairies? It needs but a little taste and a very little labor to make a garden so pretty that the passing traveller would be compelled to stop and admire. Perhaps we admire most what is least familiar to us; if so, then I can understand why a child of the tropics turns away from a graceful palm to admire an ugly, miniature copy of a Swiss chalet overhanging a dry brook. Some of these cement monstrosities are even made to fill the greater part of a front garden, which ought to be devoted to flowers and foliage plants.

Well, there is no accounting for tastes! I like the bamboos, and the palms, and the ferns, and were they not so "demission moist" I should like the bananas. And were I a rich Brazilian, I would have my grounds laid out with the beautiful trees and plants which grow so luxuriantly in my own country. I have in mind the residence of a foreigner not very far away, which suits my taste exactly. The house, with large windows and wide doors, stands back some distance from the street on a slight elevation, and a broad pathway, broken with a clump of shrubbery near the steps, leads up to it from the gate. Large forest trees, palms and shrubs fill the grounds. There are small open places, one with a miniature pond for water lilies, but the vegetation is close enough to partially hide the house. There are glimpses of the wide hallway from the street, and of the cozy rooms

each side, but still there is privacy enough for any one. In the shady corners there are ferns, and in the sunny places there are roses. A sweet quiet brooks over the place, and in it one could dream content, if the industrious mosquito would only let him.

Now, that's my ideal of a home in the tropics. I want large, airy rooms, wide windows and doors, broad verandas, trees, shrubs and flowers. And if I can't get them without the mosquito, I'll take that little insect politician too! I don't want a bare front on the street, where the passing stranger can admire my daughter in the window and my ancestors on the wall, nor do I want a front garden filled with cement monstrosities. I want plenty of oxygen in mine, and that you can't get from a hot, dusty street.

(To be continued.)

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us. The beggar is to be fed or a corner to die in. The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives [us,

We bargain for the graves we lie in; At the devil's booth are all things sold. Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold; For a cap and bells our lives we pay. Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking, 'Tis Heaven alone that is given away, 'Tis only God may be had for the asking. Price is set on the lavish summer.

—The Vision of Sir Launfal.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

A SHORTHAND CLERK.

Required an English shorthand clerk, but preferably one who can take notes in Portuguese as well.

Address B.

P. O. Box No. 472 in this office.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panista remedy. Nectandra Amara is the disease of the stomach and all the other nerves and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results vouch by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ill so common in travel, that no traveler aware of its properties should start on a voyage without providing himself with a preventive measure.

On the 15th of January, in S. Paulo wrote us as follows:—Myself, a citizen of S. Paulo, I recommend the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 1st of May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernesto Pinto wrote us as follows on the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer Olinda:—*"Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara."* In 22 of the cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara there was a decided relief. *"Cases of gastritis and intestinal hydrocephalus"* treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; pain in the epigastrium, chills, fever, etc., etc., maniacal fits, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was relieved from extreme pain and violent convulsions. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid.

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for *sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles* the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 7th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manceron, write us as follows:—*"Dear Sirs,*—When we were in Rio, I had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manceron."

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacaud wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda—According to my promise I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered so long that she set foot on shipboard.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, —R. Amelin Lacaud."

Miss Richardson's letter runs:—*"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson."*

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.

—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used on the emigrants to Brazil, and have not known any failure of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railroads. I tried its powers on a gentleman well known from Scotland, Mr. G. D. McAllister, a native of Italy, in Campinas. I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by fact. At the present time I am using it without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nectandra Amara have a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Deposit in Rue de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

S. DOMINGOS

To let a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. market, wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & CO., 67 Rue do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Letebvre 29 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Botafogo. An English family leaving Rio about April wish to let their house for 5 months. Answer Caixa do Correio 16, to H. P.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality prices moderate.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Thereza, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent location and many attractions, situated on the mountain of Santa Theresia Hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Neto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rue de S. Bento.

" Monteiro Jr. & C., 8, Viseu, Ipanema.

" Soares & Meneley, 6, Alfândega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Teleg. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

ASSEMBLEA 82,

Telephone 206.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. S. NICOLSON & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAÚMA No. 16.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do with ease, comfort and safety.

Speciaily made for tropical cycling.

When buying *sss* that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade

without which oooe are gourins.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

FEB. 7.—There is great rejoicing in the United States over the repulse of the Tagalos at Manila. The latest telegrams published in New York say that 1,200 Americans only were engaged against 20,000 Philippines. The losses of the latter in killed and wounded are estimated at 4,000. The remaining 16,000 are still in disorder. The party in favor of annexation in the States intend to celebrate the defeat of the Tagalos by a series of public manifestations.

The *New York Herald* says that Admiral Dewey and General Otis have received orders to destroy all Tagalo forces and to treat all found under arms as rebels.

Fresh reinforcements are to be sent to the Philippines, one regiment leaving San Francisco to-day.

The news is confirmed of orders having been given to General Miller to attack and occupy Iloilo.

The Porto Rico cabinet has ceased to exist. The whole island is now under American administration.

Aguinaldo, the representative of Aguinaldo has arrived at Montreal. The American press reproduces an interview with him there in which he refers to the United States in the most insulting terms. Aguinaldo, the Philippine chief has formally declared war against the Americans.

FEB. 8.—The Nebraska regiment made a dash for the sources of the water supply at Manila and captured the position. The Tagalos had taken away a great part of the machinery, but the American engineer corps are at work repairing the defects and a good service will be re-established within a week.

Twenty thousand Tagalos near Manila are preventing all communication with the interior of the island of Luzon.

Among the dead in the last attack were found several women dressed in soldier's clothes. (This almost invariably happens when there is fighting with savages or semi-savage tribes).

General Otis now gives the number of killed and wounded in the defence of Manila at 175.

The official report of the fight at Manila is published in all the papers, but adds nothing to the news already known.

The Tagalos attacked the American garrison at Calapan yesterday but were repulsed with heavy loss. The American had two killed and ten wounded.

The Washington government is resolved to put down the Philippine revolt at all costs. General Russel Alger has telegraphed to General Otis congratulations for his brilliant victory.

The governor-general of the Philippine islands will shortly be nominated. The choice lies between Admiral Dewey and General Wesley Merritt. General Otis will be appointed governor of the island of Luzon.

FEB. 9.—In a fight with the Tagalos at Calocan, 25 were killed by the fire of the Concord and Carlo.

The city of Manila is perfectly calm.

Admiral Dewey having notified the inhabitants of San Roque that the place would be bombarded if not surrendered, the Tagalos set fire to the town and evacuated it. The Americans immediately took possession.

The naval authorities have decided to construct three new battleships of the Oregon type.

General Alger has telegraphed to General Otis urging the capture of Aguinaldo and setting a reward on head.

The government has sent a note of protest to Spain against Spanish gunners helping Aguinaldo against the Americans.

Several cases of yellow fever have broken out amongst the American troops in Pinar del Rio.

FEB. 10.—The United States government has offered an important post in the civil administration of Cuba to General Maximo Gomez, but it is generally believed that he will not accept it.

The gunboat *Nashville* with the remains of Calixto Garcia on board to-day entered Havana harbor. An immense multitude thronged the quays. The body was carried on shore by members of the revolutionary committee and placed in state in the municipal building. The interment will take place to-morrow.

A great fire has destroyed an immense amount of property in Whitehall street, New York, in the vicinity of Castle Gardens.

General Miller's instructions are to bombard Iloilo after giving 24 hours for the foreign residents to leave if they desire to do so.

Spain.

FEB. 7.—General Rios has refused to sell 3 million cartridges to the Tagalos.

The Spanish government has again renounced the U.S. government's promise to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners from the Tagalos.

Telegrams from Havana published in Madrid deny that an agreement has been arranged between Maximo Gomez and the United States, and add that the Cuban leader has stated in a letter that there can be no peace in Cuba until the United States recognise the Cuban right to self-government. "We want to arrange our own house ourselves" is the formula attributed to the Cuban chief.

The meeting of the Cortes has been deferred for another 10 days, to await the development of affairs in the Philippines.

The war tax in Spain has been abolished and the state of siege is about to terminate within a few days.

FEB. 8.—The telegrams from Havana say that the last Spaniard to be repatriated has left Cuba. (The bishop of Havana still remains).

The government has decided to dismiss 70 per cent of the officials employed in the old colonies from the public service.

To-day the decree was published by the Queen-regent restoring constitutional rights to the Spanish people and abolishing the state of seige.

FEB. 9.—General Rios telegraphs that the Americans have destroyed several suburbs of Manila.

Precious telegrams received in Madrid from Manila say that several Americans venturing outside their lines there have been made prisoners by the Tagalos, and that the position becomes more critical every day for the Americans.

FEB. 10.—The constitutional guarantees have now been re-established throughout Spain.

The government has formally stated its resolve to retain the Caroline islands, as their retention is now of the first importance.

Admiral Cervera is to be tried by court-martial for the loss of his fleet off Santino, as the supreme military tribunal has deemed him responsible for the disaster.

Great Britain

FEB. 7.—Parliament was opened to-day. The Queen's speech touched on the conquest of the Soudan, the disarmament question, and the anti-anarchist laws.

Mr. John Dillon has resigned the leadership of the Irish party.

The Lancashire cotton weavers are threatening to strike for higher wages.

A large syndicate is being organised in Manchester to put the India rubber trade.

From Hong Kong it is reported that General Miller of the 1st California regiment has received reinforcements and orders to take Iloilo at all hazards.

It is said that Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg Gotha committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

A case of bubonic pest is said to have been discovered at Midelburg in the Transvaal.

FEB. 8.—Mr. Balfour in reply to Sir H. Campbell-Burnett, in the house of commons, said there is no cause of discord between France and England, and the position of the English in China continues to be satisfactory.

The Kenian crusade against ritualism in the established church continues to attract general attention.

At a meeting of Anglican clergy to-day an amendment of Mr. Keast protesting against Romanian tendencies was rejected.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica who arrived in London a few days ago has obtained the support of several companies for the development of the trade of his country.

The arbitration committee on the boundary question between Chile and Argentina is composed of Lord Macmillan, Col. Holdich and Mr. Ardagh, C. E.

FEB. 9.—The report of Mr. H. Beaumont, the 2nd secretary of the British legation in Rio, on Brazil says that the three states of Southern Brazil are admirably adapted for European colonization. The extent of land is immense, the land is of the most fertile nature and the present population insignificant in number. (We hope to have the pleasure of reproducing Mr. Beaumont's report at an early date).

The international conference on the disarmament question is to take place at La Haye in May next.

The agitation in the Balkan provinces against Turkey continues to increase in spite of the efforts of Russia and Austria, but it is thought that any serious outbreak will be confined to a small district.

The cotton weavers in Lancashire threaten to go out on strike to-morrow to the number of 80,000 unless their demand for higher wages is granted.

Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, has refused to declare the opinions of the government on the subject of the new submarine boat *Zed* recently tried at Toulon. Mr. St. John Brodrick, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced in the house of commons to-day that the British government had opened negotiations with France to define the limits of the Bahr-el-Chazla territory in the Soudan.

Fourteen anarchists have been sent from Cairo to Italy, charged with intent to murder the Emperor William during his recent trip to Palestine. Their trial is to take place at Acrea.

A Hong Kong telegram says that the Tagalos of Luxou are flocking to the insurgent ranks, but the chiefs cannot use them all for want of arms and ammunition.

FEB. 10.—In the house of commons an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech relating to the burning question of ritualism was rejected by 221 votes to 89.

Bombay telegrams say that the bubonic pest is again raging horribly there, and the death rate is 1,600 per week. A panic has set in and the people are flying to the country parts.

From Manila it is reported that the Tagalos are again concentrating on the hills around the city, and another attack is daily expected. Aguinaldo is said to have solicited the help and intervention of all the great powers.

The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from Iloilo saying that the Tagalos in the place are in a state of complete disorganisation and will surrender or evacuate the place on the first shot.

News received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, says that part of that city has been destroyed by a terrible fire.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P. has again refused the leadership of the Irish party.

A Bombay telegram says that France has rented a cooling station from the Sultan of Muscat in the gulf of Oman.

The funeral of Count Caprivi took place in Berlin to-day with great solemnity and pomp.

France.

FEB. 7.—The preliminary enquiry into the Dreyfus revision question is expected to finish to-day.

FEB. 8.—News has been received of the Marchand expedition to-day. On the 11th ulto, it reached Itiop near the source of the Sabot river by boat, and proceeded on foot to Addis Ababa in Abyssinia.

The latest news from Madagascar says that the bubonic pest has entirely disappeared from the neighbourhood of Tamatave.

A monk of the order of Ignorantines in Lille strangled one of the scholars in a fit of rage. The indignant populace attacked all the clerical schools in the town, and the police had to intervene.

FEB. 9.—The excitement in Lille against the clerics still continues.

The police found it necessary to arrest 25 of the ring-leaders. The monk Isaias accused of having strangled the boy has been arrested and is to stand trial to-morrow.

FEB. 10.—The results of the trial trip of the new armor-clad *L'herald* are stated to have been highly satisfactory.

The government project to submit the whole of the Dreyfus case to the united courts of cassation passed the chamber of deputies by 332 votes to 216. The session was a brilliant one and was enthusiastic throughout, the public galleries being crowded.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Now mark this: I 'ATE pride. I can't abide it!

I have been informed by people whose veracity I regard as beyond question, that no two blades of grass are exactly alike. Personally I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, as, for one reason or another I have never found time to make the indispensable comparative examination, and, to be quite frank, had run away with the impression that they were all alike. However, I am certain the people I refer to would scroun tell a lie about a thing like that; therefore I ask you to join with me in accepting the *dictum* as correct.

This being so, it is not difficult to believe that the swarms of *bichos* crawling, burrowing and fighting on this earth's surface are different, each from every other. I use the word *bicho* advisedly, because it includes every kind of living creature from a king to a caterpillar. We have our points of resemblance, personally I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, as, for one reason or another I have never found time to make the indispensable comparative examination, and, to be quite frank, had run away with the impression that they were all alike. However, I am certain the people I refer to would scroun tell a lie about a thing like that; therefore I ask you to join with me in accepting the *dictum* as correct.

This being so, it is not difficult to believe that the swarms of *bichos* crawling, burrowing and fighting on this earth's surface are different, each from every other. I use the word *bicho* advisedly, because it includes every kind of living creature from a king to a caterpillar. We have our points of resemblance,

no doubt, I have in fact been assured by the same people who told me about the grass—and all fish is grass—that your caterpillars, and your striped caterpillar swears his family is the greatest on earth, whatever that may mean;

your red caterpillar says no *bicho* living has crawled over so large a portion of this world's surface as his has, and, further, that the sun never sets on his crawling; your yellow and green caterpillar, stretched on his half eaten cabbage, does not advance any special explanation of the feeling, but assures us his bosom swells with pride every time he remembers that he is a yellow and green 'un. So they go on, every maggot having his own way, direct or indirect, of expressing his good opinion of his own personality; and this is an excellent thing, because true happiness, we know, is to be found in the association of physical comfort with moral completeness. Any one viewing us from an airy height—from Saturn or Jupiter for instances—might perhaps imagine that we were so nearly identical in all material respects that the points of dissimilarity were not worth nothing; but in this he would be wrong. There are differences between man and man, maggot and maggot, many of which it is important to bear in mind.

Monotonous and apparently stereotyped as most of our lives are, we still contrive to live them in such a way as to avoid producing duplicate existences. For instance, each one even in such simple matters as taking his bath, his breakfast, his daily exercise of work or play, goes through a routine unconsciously invented and practised by himself alone. One man never uses a steel knife in eating his fish; another never eats it with anything else. One in washing uses a flesh brush wherewith to reach that place between the shoulder blades inaccessible to his palms, while another soaps the back of his hand and gets at it that way. The South American gentleman who uses the toothpick and the copious spittoon at the breakfast-table, derides the Englishman who takes a coat tail over each arm and stands majestically warming his back at the fire; while he, in turn, ridicules the manners of the Japanese lady gracefully flourishing that little ivory instrument like a miniature garden rake, with which on occasion she compositely scratches herself wherever she may happen to tickle. Thus, these and other points of difference being infinite in their variety, none can honestly say we are all alike.

Now the most important differences are those which generate the feeling we call pride by the breast of man or monkey. The accumulation of the means of prolonging existence and making it agreeable, the possession of power over the lives and fortunes of men and other *bichos*, the consciousness that we are descended from people of whom for several generations back we can offer some account—not necessarily either good, respectable, or even venereal—are among the chief factors for producing the sentiment in question; and in the teeth of that contained in the quotation which serves as a heading to this letter, I venture to say that, since pride produces, or is, happiness—s proud and happy being popularly and rightly treated as exchangeable terms—pride ought to be encouraged. To the healthily constituted mind it is delightful to see the poor man prosper; and equally so to note how, in proportion as he does it, his bearing assumes pomp and prestige, his nose cocks gradually up, his voice acquires a sonorous and commanding tone in public places, his 'tunney' rotundity and goldwatchfulness.

Shakespeare, to be sure, tells us how

man, proud man,
Drest in blithe brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep, with woe and curse
Would all thenseves laugh mortal.

Well, one is fain to admit that to hear a man talk of *lesse-majeste*! /

By the way, what is *lesse-majeste*? On being asked the question the other day I was sorry to say I did not know; but I believe it is a French crime of which an excellent imitation is made in Germany.

For my own part, not being an angel, I do not "weep" when I hear one caterpillar proclaiming his own infinite superiority to all the other caterpillars in the world. I merely go quietly away and "read a chapter". The said chapter, always the same, is taken from the Book of the prophet Darwin, and is the one which tells how our remote ancestors, having ceased to go on all fours and definitively adopted the erect position, gradually wore off the vertebral bone by degrees, continually sitting on it when resting, and thus left only a rudimentary stump, serving no useful purpose whatever; unless indeed it might be turned to economical account in the making of postlusion whistles for helpless children to play with. But that is a detail.

And then, by a natural sequence, the solum thought presents itself of what a proud distinction it would constitute, if the head of any noble family—imperial or other—could triumphantly prove his ancient descent by exhibiting the caudal appendage of his ancestors duly attached, and in an unmitigated condition! Such would indeed be an instance of family pride with something to show for it. With what an air could a *grand seigneur*—king, Kaiser, knight, or baron,—advance to receive the homage of plebeian thousands, if he could do so with the *sabre de son pere* under one arm, and his glorious old family tail under the other!

Highborn Valour thou could lead his soldiers to victory with his tuft wagging out wherever the fray was fiercest, like the waving plume of Henry of Navarre :

Our fighting Toff to the war gone,
In the fourth 'Light Bolt' you'll find him;
He hints the foe with his eye glass on,
And his wild out shung behind him!

As for Beauty, she—bless her!—when absolutely unadorned would be adorned in quite a startling manner. Then, too, would the family tree be represented with leaves, and even coco-nuts, upon it; and the source of its possessor's pride be found liberally "farther back" than any of us aristocrats profess to seek it at present.

Would not the above be very rosy, very delightful? The thought of it soothes one like a beautiful vision. I have been giving way to its influence a little, I confess; happy in imagining a state of things which might tend to give added dignity to the race from which I spring; or to some portion of it at least. For I have aspirations; I am loth to believe that "Ripeless is all"; the ripeness, to wit, of this round ox cabbage of a earth on which I crawl, a humble caterpillar. And when, sometimes, I rise on half a dozen of my pairs of legs, and cock my little nose up towards the eternal stars, I long to think a day may come when, if I am a good little caterpillar, I shall turn into a beautiful festive butterfly, and perhaps fly up to the Moon!

But from my dream the awakening is rude; I emerge from it kicking and swearing like a patient from under chloroform. For, "O fearful meditation"—hideous thought! it occurs to me, as it will have occurred to the reader, that even were it all real, every day matter of fact, there would still be no protection, no sincerity; nothing would be sure excepting this: that—*lesse majeste* or no *lesse majeste*—imitation tails would be made in Germany!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 9th February, 1899.

[February 14th, 1899.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$100 per annum for Brazil;
\$2500 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Prayor, Esq.
11, Broadway, NEW YORK
Messrs. Street & Co.
30 Cornhill, LONDON
• Frost & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street

And at the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$200 each.
SINGLE COPIES \$00 ready for sale at the office of publication,
The British Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ondador, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 28.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1899.

IN May last the Centro Commercial of this city presented a representation to the President from the commercial classes in regard to the severe crisis through which the country is passing. Referring to this representation we find that among the causes of which the business classes complain are: vexations and unstable taxation, unstable customs tariffs, uncertain interpretation of customs taxes and classifications, reckless gambling, failure to enforce commercial obligations, the lack of system and responsibility in the collection of public revenues. The petitioners were very careful to avoid all subjects of a political character, such as extravagance in the public service, excessive personnel in the public departments, wasteful contracts, costly military services, maintenance of unnecessary services and employés, etc., but they made it clear that reforms and economies are necessary in the collection of taxes, in the imposition of tariffs on imports, and in the execution of the laws affecting commercial transactions. Now, what has been done? Nearly a year has passed and time has been given for legislative action. No one doubts the statements laid before the President; no one denies the existence and severity of the crisis; no one questions the necessity of prompt relief. Now, what has been done? Have our taxes been made lighter? Is the new tariff simpler? Has gambling been checked? Have the laws affecting commercial responsibilities been revised? And has uniformity been introduced into the imposition and collection of the taxes? And if none of these measures have received attention, what does the Centro Commercial and the commercial classes propose to do about it? In a representative form of government, the voter, or the community of which he forms a part, is supposed to decide what shall be done. If the representative chosen fails to meet instructions, then he is "shelved" at the next election and another man is sent. Are the commercial classes of this city, and of other cities, fully conscious of their duties and powers in this respect? And if so, what steps have they taken to secure better representatives at the next election? In our opinion, the commercial classes should at once organize and decide what they want in the way of legislation; and then they should resolve to send representatives to congress who will carry out their wishes. This is good republican doctrine, and it should be enforced.

SOME days ago the cable announced that the Colombian government is advocating an international conference among the states of South and Central America for the purpose of defining the rights of foreigners. Why this should be considered important enough for an international conference, we do not know, and why these especial states should feel themselves privileged to settle the question is a mystery to us. But the government of Colombia, which has been excessively arbitrary in its treatment of foreigners, evidently con-

siders the subject one of burning importance, and also that it is to be settled by the small states where arbitrary acts of authority are of frequent occurrence. In all probability, the conference will not be convoked, or its labors will be fruitless. We do not believe that all the states of South America will take the same view of this matter that Colombia apparently does, and we do not believe that they will undertake to settle the question by themselves. It is absurd to suppose that the rights of foreigners can be settled in any such manner. It

would be advantageous to all parties concerned, perhaps, were there some international convention in regard to it, but that convention will never be made without the co-operation and consent of the great commercial nations of the world. Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Italy, these are the nations which are sending out their sons to every part of the world, as colonists, traders, engineers, commercial travellers, bankers, physicians and dentists, agriculturists, investors in public works, and as travellers. Within reasonable limits all these persons are entitled to and will receive the protection of their home governments, and no resolutions on the part of a Latin-American conference will make the slightest difference. And yet, we should like to see the subject discussed and some definite action taken. In Colombia a foreigner's property is confiscated and he is denied all redress. His home government undertakes to secure justice for him, and fails. In time it was agreed to refer the dispute to the arbitration of a third power, which was done. The decision was that Colombia should pay the victim a specified sum, which was not done. We should like to hear the opinion of other South American states on that incident. A couple of years ago the Colombian government arbitrarily suspended the publication of a foreign newspaper at Panamá, and it is reported that a foreign court has recently decided that said government shall pay damages to the proprietor. We should like to have the opinion of other countries on that point also. In Argentina it frequently occurs that a police official imprisons a foreigner without formal process and keeps him in prison for a year or more without trial. We should like to have the conference turn its attention to questions of that character likewise. But it is perhaps not a remedy for abuses so much as a restriction on the privileges of the foreigner, that the government of Colombia is after. The intention is not to offer guarantees for our lives, and property, and labor, but to limit our activities and to establish the right to employ arbitrary measures against us at pleasure. We are all to be classified as Jews, and confined within ghettos. But will Colombia be able to induce her sister republics to join her in such a crusade against the foreigner? We do not believe it. Nor do we believe that the great commercial nations would permit the enforcement of regulations restricting the rights and privileges generally conceded to foreigners by themselves.

THE TELLES CONTROVERSY.

The arrest of Gen. Carlos Telles on the 7th inst. for not obeying the orders of the government to proceed by that day's steamer to his new command (Paraná) has been the principal theme of discussion during the past week. Fears have been entertained that trouble in military circles would follow, owing to General Telles' popularity, but thus far nothing has occurred to warrant the fear. The minister of war, at the time of ordering the arrest, instructed General Lóide de Castro to investigate the matter and report whether or not General Telles should be tried for disobedience by a military court. This investigation terminated on Saturday, and the report, it is expected, will be presented to the minister to-day (Monday).

According to a statement published by the *Jornal do Comércio* on the 8th inst., which may be considered as officially inspired, the case against Gen. Telles is as follows:—Toward the close of the last administration Gen. Telles published a manifesto against the Rio Grande state government in which he even censured the military commander of the district; he made public certain reserved telegrams to himself; he was refused permission to go to Rio Pardo for fear of causing trouble at Porto Alegre; he sent a telegram to the adjutant-general containing injurious reflections on

Senator Pinheiro Machado; he was called to this capital to give explanations and while here spoke of his wish to return to Rio Grande, where he intended to depose the governor of that state.

In a reply published in the same journal, General Telles denies having issued a manifesto, calling it a defence of himself against injurious reflections in the governor's message; he denies having made public the telegrams alluded to; he denies hostile intentions toward the state government; he denies having spoken disrespectfully of the commander of that district; he says the report of his having expressed a wish to return to depose the governor of Rio Grande is false; and he denies that he is insubordinate.

There is of course more stories than discipline behind this case, and what it will eventually lead to no one can conjecture. Gen. Telles is a popular man in the army, and a castillista conspiracy to humiliate him may lead to mischief. At the same time, his failure to obey orders compels the government to place him on trial.

"DEMNIFICATION BOW-WOWS."

I don't want to talk dogmatically on dogs because I don't know enough about them. I know a St. Bernard from a dachshund when I see the two together. I believe I know a Scotch collie from a fox-terrier, but I am not so sure about that now. Once upon a time—but that was when I first came to the country—I thought I could tell a Newfoundland from a retriever. I thought that for a whole month and everybody looked up at me with respect. For that whole month I did the "doggy bit" and I believe the fanciers say. I got hold of a lady's woolly mongrel and classified him as a King Charles, to her great delight and mine. "It's a true pleasure," she said, "to find a gentleman who really knows all about dogs." Then I had another friend who felt inclined to place his bank-book at my disposal because I said his favorite type was a pure bred Irish terrier because it had short sandy hair and unhooked tail. My finest stroke was pronouncing a big black mongrel retriever that had kept its color and none of its points, qualities or characteristics, a splendid specimen of the Esquimaux dog. I praised him so highly that the clergyman who owned him would not sell him for a pittance of reis. That particular dog died soon afterwards of excessive mange, and I had to explain to the melancholy minister that hot climates did not agree with such noble specimens of the Esquimaux race. That was balm to his wounded feelings. He wanted to weep on my bosom but I wouldn't let him, as it was too early in the day. My shirt front was stiff then, but if it had been a few hours later that hot summer's day he could have wept all down his beard, and o'er his robes and over my shirt front too and it would not have made an atom of difference to either of us. You see, he had never seen an Esquimaux dog, any more than I had. But I was the latest arrival from England, and consequently the ultimate authority on dogs. A Royal Mail boat passed and brought no young Englishman to Rio, but one arrived by the Pacific boat soon afterwards. He was then the ultimate authority. He pronounced my King Charles to be a Dalmatian hound, and my Irish terrier a water spaniel, and I had to submit as he was later from home than I was, and consequently better up on dogs. I have often wished since that I had dug up that Esquimaux just to try the man that succeeded me on that point.

From the day my personal authority was lessened and even laughed at by the higher authority I have given up all interest in the subject of breeds. I even make a point of affecting that all dogs are dogs to me whatever color or size they may be, and in the innermost recesses of my mind I follow Mr. Mantellini and classify them all as "demnification bow-wows." Life is happier so, and I have gone up considerably in my own self-esteem.

Personally I like dogs. "The dog is a noble animal and very useful to man," said a great writer whose name has escaped me. Or was it the horse he was writing about? Well, I am very fond of horses too. All Englishmen are. It is a mark of the race. It strikes outsiders as a curious thing that a town-bred Englishman who never mounted a horse in his life at home, who never kept a dog because of the tax there, can know so much of the points of these noble animals immediately he lands in a foreign country. It is one of those things that no fellow can understand, but yet it is so. Probably the knowledge runs in the blood like wooden legs, and with us circumstances for its development. But as I was remarking I like dogs, or rather a dog. There is something delightful in coming home tired at night after a hard day's work poring over ledgers in a dusty office, to hear the faithful watch-dog bay his welcome, to watch his gambols as he shows his happiness at the master's return. There is a reviving influence in fetching him a crack over the muzzle with a stick or umbrella when he puts his sandy or muddy paws on your immaculate coat. In this, too, one can get an object lesson in the wonderful regularity with which Nature works as the stricken dog runs howling away with his tail between his legs as stricken dogs have done from time immemorial without having had the procedure handed down to them by either history or tradition. This, however, should only be tried on your own dog. It is as unwise to correct a neighbour's dog as it is to correct a neighbour's child. How gratifying it is to wake up early and in the glorious light of the early morning give a dog a bath in the tossing

sea and watch its strong swim to shore where it shakes the water from its coat and remains happy, invigorated and healthful on the beach! How satisfying it is, after a night's baying at the moon that disturbed the neighbourhood, to take the bayer to the bay at the first daylight and give him a bath in the sea whether stormy or placid with a lump of pig iron around its neck, and watch the tell-tale bubbles as they come to the surface and break, as bubbles must according to another beautiful law of nature. There is an immensity of comfortable and comforting sensations to be got out of a dog, but perhaps the highest happiness is in being able to sell another man a pup.

One dog is good, two dogs are not so good, and crowds of mangy mongrels such as we have in Rio are good for nothing. In dog-land the bête is called *cão famíllaris* and consequently the vast majority of people fancy that no family should be without one. Some families to show the quality of the blood that runs in their noble veins keep several, and count their dogs as honours as a pasha counts his tails. If those noble families sink from affluence to indigence, they still maintain the same number of dogs to show they have had better times. There is a beggar lady living in a rancho near me with six children and three dogs. She recently told a friend of mine that times were so hard that she could scarcely beg enough to feed the three dogs. She said nothing about the six children. But she had probably come of a three-dog family and had to keep up her ancestral dignity at all costs. Now low-bred curs of this description have low-bred manners and can be no more valued than the celebrated "three hairs of the dead nigger's yellow dog's tail." Yet Rio swarms with ill-mannered mongrels belonging to ill-mannered owners, as the dogs rape their master. The dogs are generally too lazy to follow their lazy proprietors, who loll about the pavements and block the footways. Outside almost every second door in the busy streets of Rio you will find a misbegotten mangy mongrel—or sometimes two, three or four according to the family—who lay them down and bask them in the sun and sleep the sleep of the just regardless of the inconvenience of the rightful users of the all-too-narrow footpaths. The owners would not be so heedless of the comfort of their faithful companions as to think of kicking them into the middle of the street where they would be promptly run over and make "dead moist unpleasant bodies," and the inconvenient pedestrians dare not as a general rule. They prefer rather to let sleeping dogs lie to being bitten. For my part I kick hard and resolutely when there is no one looking, hard enough to put the fear of another kick in their savage breasts, that is if the dog isn't too big likely to come up to the boot again. I am cruel only to the kind. One has to kick hard to prevent being bitten and dying in hydrophobic agonies. There is no truth in the idea of taking a hair of the dog that bit you. I have tried it and found it unreliable. I have been bitten once or twice by strange dogs, but as in Goldsmith's poem, "the man recovered from the bite, it was the dog that died".

"Too much of a good thing is good for nothing" says an old proverb, as old as the hills. Dogs were reverenced in the East even more than I reverence them, but the parish dogs of Calcutta and the multitudinous dogs of Constantinople have made them a by-word and a reproach throughout the lands of Buddha and Islam. To prevent them being a reproach to Rio de Janeiro, the authorities from time to time send out emissaries to pour strichine on their backs. The poor brutes lick off the chemical and die in the street like dogs. The pity is that they are allowed to the until a *lata* cart comes along to toss it away with the other garbage. This in my opinion is cruel to the noble animal, and is impractical on the part of the municipality. Why not send out a dog cart with a couple of expert lasso-throwners and capture all stray dogs? Those their owners value would be ransomed at \$2000 a head within 24 hours. Those not valued could be killed and skinned to the greater profit of the municipality. Dog-skin finds a market for gloves, and should bring in a net sum of \$5000 per month. The dog is a useful animal to man, and that is why I like dogs. But I do not approve of strichine. Rather I would say with the Portuguese poet, "Tomas arsenico, filho. Porque não has in de tomar arsenico?" We have too many mongrels, ill-conditioned, badly-trained, wrongly-bred and discreditable, in Rio and the municipality wants another source of revenue.

COFFEE NOTES

—The trains of the Central railway carried last year 102,265,167 kilos of coffee, against 139,201,648 kilos in 1897.

—The *Reporter*, of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the abundant rains accompanied by the great heat, which have been experienced lately, have greatly benefitted the coffee trees, which threatened to yield a small crop through exhaustion. The rains, however, have caused the fruit to adhere well and to develop, as usual, and it may be expected that all the flowers will produce fruit, which is not customarily the case. The *Reporter* says that generally there is a falling off of fruit at the end of December and beginning of January, which plants usually estimate at 25 to 30 per cent. This year, the trees have not suffered this loss. It may therefore be expected that the next crop will be a good one.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— Quite a sensation has been caused in Bahia by the arrest of a man supposed to be the celebrated Alfonso Coelho, The prisoner, it is stated, will leave for Rio de Janeiro, well guarded, on the 20th inst. He boasts that they will never be able to deliver him safely to the S. Paulo authorities.

— A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul says that the 3rd and 12th regiments of cavalry have not received pay since October and that the sanitary corps at D. Pedro II has not been paid for three months. The condition of officers and men is described as distressing. At a recent call for tenders for furnishing supplies to the troops not a single bid was made.

— At Petropolis the 7th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro gave to President Campos Salles a dinner which is described as sumptuous. Fifty-three guests were present, ten of the recipients of invitations not being able to attend. The governor of the state made a speech in which he said that in the present precarious circumstances the country, its institutions and the men of the government all indistinguishably identified.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the São Paulo Athletic Club was held on the 27th inst. and the following gentlemen were elected for the season 1899:

President—Mr. C. W. Walker.

Vice-President—Mr. W. Fox Rule.

Treasurer—Mr. F. H. Christy.

Committee—Messrs. C. W. Miller, F. Goodier, Secretary—Mr. P. W. Crewe, Caixa da Correia 84.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The Paulista company is paying a dividend of 15% per share of 200\$ for the six months ended on the 31st of last December.

— Last month the receipts and shipments of freight at the Central, Guanabara and S. Diogo stations of the Central railway amounted to 66,309 1/2 tons.

— The *Jornal do Brasil* reports that the Sorocabana and Mogiana railway companies have arrived at an agreement for extending their roads to Santos.

— The São Paulo and Rio Grande company is reclaiming from the minister of finance the right to introduce machinery and material free of duty, under the terms of its contract.

— The receipts of the Central railway amounted last year to 34,069,051 \$15, against 30,386,487 \$74 in 1887. The expenses are not stated. The increased tariffs have produced very indifferent results.

— According to the correspondent of a São Paulo journal, European bankers have offered the government £14,000,000 for the Central railway, provided it will accept in payment foreign bonds of Brazil at 68% of their nominal value. This story has been current here for some time and we have been unable to verify whether it is true or not.

— A New York despatch says: Mr. Joseph Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, will visit London soon to form a gigantic company to revolutionise motive power for intramural transportation. He has secured patents in all foreign countries for a motor for the propulsion by means of compressed air of all kinds of vehicles. The deal is said to require 100,000,000 dollars for its successful carrying out. Mr. Leiter says he has already successfully negotiated for the adoption of the motors by two of the train and omnibus lines in London. The motor is said to possess noiseless exhaust and to eject neither cinders nor smoke. It is known as the Hoodyl motor, and is to be used soon on one New York line.

— The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending on Saturday the 4th inst. amounted to 340,087 \$40, against 424,315 \$730 in the corresponding week of last year. Poor as the figures appear in the comparison, there has been a steady increase in receipts since the new manager took charge as will be seen from the following returns. For the week ending Jan. 14, the receipts were 286,527 \$80; for the week ending Jan. 21, 245,167 \$300; and for the week ending Jan. 28, 319,115 \$420. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Barrow, we shall be enabled to publish the weekly traffic receipts in the RIO NEWS each week for the satisfaction of the many local shareholders of this great railway system.

— The general manager of the Alagoas railway has kindly favored us with a copy of his balance sheet for the years 1897 and 1898. Although the line has only 150 kilometers open to traffic, it speaks well for the accountant's office of the Alagoas railway that the balance sheet is ready so soon. It also speaks well for the administration of Mr. H. Haynes that the net balance for 1898 shows an increase on that of 1897. The figures are 90,630 \$81 and 89,024 \$492 respectively. The total receipts for 1898 amounted to 916,75970 and the working expenses including loss on exchange to 826,167 \$89. The train mileage was increased by 23,507 kilometers principally on passenger and cargo trains and there were fewer ballast trains run. The passengers who travelled over the line numbered 30,616, exceeding the returns of 1897 by 26,413. The cargo returns also show an increase of 6,919 tons over that of the previous year. More money was spent in the maintenance of the permanent way and on repairs to rolling stock than in the previous year. The line is altogether in a better position than it was a year ago, and we cordially congratulate the shareholders on having so good a general manager as Mr. Haynes to protect their interests.

— The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina line for the last week of 1898 showed an increase of 52,000 \$000 over the corresponding week in 1897. The aggregate receipts for 1898 were, however, 2,220,000 \$000 behind those of 1897.

— The contract between the S. Paulo Railway Co., on the one side, and the Sorocabana and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (to-day Central) companies, on the other, for a connection between them at S. Paulo by means of a third rail, has been annulled.

SHIPPING NOTES

— The passengers who left Rio on the 7th inst. by the Rayd Mail steamer *Aile*, were the following:—For Buenos Aires: Mrs. Leonor González, Mrs. Maria de Carvalho, Mrs. Emma Rickmann, Mrs. Helene Petrowitz, Mr. Joaquim S. Conto and wife, Dr. Alberto Neves and Mr. Basílio Sieira.

— The Lamport & Holt liner "Cleridge," which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. brought the following passengers: Misses Olascina and Maria Tavares, Mrs. José Jofre de A. Silva, wife and son, Messrs. Fred. Simon, T. C. Dawson, J. de Castro Menezes and Adolpho L. Tavares, and 5th class passengers. There were also 2 first-class and 12 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

— The Royal Mail steamer *Danube*, which arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Buenos Aires: Mrs. Lily Hayden, Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, Mrs. Bertha Rosenblatt, Messrs. William Cairns, Alex I. Byington and Arturo Massoti.—From Montevideo: Dr. A. A. Amaral, Messrs. Manoel P. Guimarães, Francisco Leitão and family, Manoel J. Carvalho, Francisco P. Ferreira, Jorge Sacconi and Jean Bans.

— Messrs. J. A. C. Nouheil and B. Goldsmith have entered into partnership in Buenos Aires, as chartering and steamship agents, under the name of Nouheil & Co. Their offices are in Calle 25 de Mayo 268. Both members of the new firm are experienced in shipping business, Mr. Nouheil having represented Messrs. Wm. Samson & Co., in this city and Rosario, and Mr. Goldsmith having been connected with Messrs. Holland & Co.

— The Royal Mail steamer *Danube*, left Rio on the 9th inst. with the following passengers:—For Southampton: Messrs. Chasberg, John Gordon and John J. Leary.—For Cherbourg: Mr. J. L. Menga.—For Vigo: Mr. Manoel R. Abelelunda.—For Lisboa: Misses Marie Harney and Jesuina d'Olivera, Mr. Francisco Souza, Mrs. Maria R. Santos and servant, Mr. José R. Fernandes and Mr. João P. Thomaz, For Pernambuco: Mr. Antônio Gonçalves Lopes and wife, Mr. A. C. Arruda Beltrão and Mr. Antônio C. Pereira da Silva.—For Bahia: Dr. P. Velloso Gordilho and wife, Messrs. P. Guimarães, José M. M. Ribeiro, Augusto Pinto and Gastão Guedes.

— A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 8th inst. says that the passengers by the *Orissa* have made several conuentions in the papers there antagonistic to Brazil. Amongst other things they stated that the Brazilian navy was in a bad state and unable to resist an enemy in case of an attack by sea. Passengers who form an opinion from what they see in the course of a day's stay in Rio may or may not arrive at just conclusions, but the chances are that the conclusions are unjust. Even a naval expert visiting the ships and examining the men at drill could not arrive at a definite opinion in one day. The passengers who have written unfavourably to the Brazilian navy should produce their credentials before their opinions could carry weight. We think the navy of this country sufficient for its purpose, but at the same time we should like to see the warships oftener at gunnery drill on the high seas.

— On Friday last week the steel s.s. *Rouven*, built by Sir Rayton Dixon & Co., Limited, Middlesbrough, for Messrs. Lamport & Holt, of Liverpool, was taken out to sea for her official trials. Her principal dimensions are: 393 ft. by 50 ft. 3 in. by 30 ft. 6 in. She is built to British Corporation highest class, and specially designed to meet the owners' requirements for their large cattle and general trade between Liverpool and South America. The upper deck is fitted for cattle, with shade-deck over it of pitch-pine extending the whole length of the vessel. She is also fitted with six watertight bulkheads, and water-ballast in cellular bottom. Triple-expansion engines have been fitted by Thos. Richardson & Sons, Limited, Hartlepool, having cylinders 27 1/2 in., 44 in. and 75 in., by 48 in. stroke, supplied with steam by three large single-ended boilers fitted with Howden's forced draught, and working at 180 lbs pressure.—*Fairyday*, January 19.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th by the Royal Mail steamer *Aile*, were the following:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. Keay, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, Messrs. Charles E. Strauge, F. du Bois Kirton and Carlos and Alberto Nielsen. From Lisbon: Mrs. Carolina J. Rocha and daughter, Mr. Augusto J. Gonçalves and Mr. Agostinho A. Rodrigues.—From Pernambuco: Father Joaquim T. do Amaral and Mr. José Godoy de Vasconcellos.—From Bahia: Drs. Sales Gomes, Barros, A. Cerqueira, Alcâncidas Neves, and Pedro Caminada, Mrs. Maria C. Balalai, Mrs. Maria B. Pineutel, Messrs. Nicolau J. Barreto, Servindo Dourado, R. Letebyre, Adolpho Balalai, Augusto José de Pinto, J. Barroso, C. Pereira, José Pessôa, William Hughes, Francisco A. de B. Pinhel, José S. Rato, Ambrizio and E. Pereira, Carlos Stephano, José O. Nunes, Raphael Angelo, S. Araújo and Oliver Lawson, and 79 third-class passengers.

— The London correspondent of a Buenos Aires paper telegraphs that he has been interviewing some of the leading shipping-houses with reference to the proposal to establish a line of fast steamers between Europe and South American ports, to be subsidized by the Argentine government. The general opinion is that neither Argentina nor any other of the South American countries is prepared for a step of this nature, as commerce has not yet reached a stage of development sufficient to meet the expenses involved in the construction of the vessels and the great consumption of coal.

— The opinion of the secretary of the Royal Mail company is that Argentina ought to wait ten years before she thinks of fast-sailing steamers. Besides, the British government does not favor the principle of subsidies, and the £20,000 which is spoken of as a premium for the quick transport of correspondence, would be quite insufficient to compensate the companies for the enormous expenses which they would incur. The proposal is said to have found a favourable reception in France. The French, and possibly the Italian government seem to be inclined to subsidize a French company, which would make quick voyages between Argentine ports and those of France and Italy.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 3.

LOCAL NOTES

— We are sorry to hear that the children of the Rev. W. B. Bagby, D. D. are suffering from fever at Palmeiras. We wish them a speedy recovery.

— The absence of Senator Porciuncula (who was invited) from the dinner given by Alberto Torres to Campos Salles, has excited considerable comment.

— Capt. Garcia Mascarenhas, the ex-police-delegate accused of belonging to a band of counterfeiters, was released on Saturday in virtue of a writ of habeas corpus.

— Owing to the circumstance that our regular publishing day (Tuesday) is the last day of carnival, when all work is suspended, we are printing this number on Monday.

— The government is still attempting to finish the cruiser *Almirante Tamandaré*, which was launched in 1890. On Thursday some of the machinery was tested. The result is said to have been favorable.

— Mrs. Solomon J. Ginsburg and family have arrived at Rio and intends to stop here during the absence of her husband, the Rev. S. L. Ginsburg who goes to the United States by the *Cleridge* on the 18th inst.

— There were 11 deaths from yellow fever in this city on Saturday last, from which it will be seen that there is need for care. We had hoped that the exceptional rainfall would keep off the fever, but in this we were mistaken.

— Alherto Torres' dinner to Campos Salles seems to have produced an unfavorable impression. The people, who are suffering so many hardships and privations, apparently do not like to see their rulers banqueting in these hard times.

— Sundays newspapers announce the arrest on Saturday of 50 thieves who came by rail from São Paulo to attend carnival in this city. It is curious how well these thieves are known to the police, and yet how difficult it is to catch one when a robbery is committed.

— On the 6th inst., according to the *Páiz*, one of the cadets at the military school discharged one of the chambers of his revolver at two of his comrades. The shot failed to take effect and the cadet was seized and dismissed before he could fire again. Will such a youth be kept in the service?

— Smith says that, if Alberto Torres is right in asserting that the country and Campos Salles are identified, then, when Campos Salles banquets, it should relieve the hunger of all and satiate us. He finds, however, by actual experiment that, after Campos Salles banquets, he (Smith) neither grows fatter nor feels less hungry.

— We regret to see in the local press a tendency to attribute the misfortunes of the country to its foreign creditors. This is a mistake, which has the mischievous effect of shielding from responsibility the real culprits, the bad governments that the people of the country have tolerated. The interests of foreign creditors as well as those of Brazilians have suffered from the blunders and crimes of such governments.

— During the first half of January, according to official return just published, there were registered in this city 578 births, 611 (not including 54 still births) deaths and 58 marriages, 11,948 port arrivals and 22,593 departures. There were 32 deaths from yellow fever, 12 from small-pox, 8 from beri-beri, 1 diphtheria, 3 typhoid fever, 26 pernicious fever, 42 other forms of malaria, 113 from pulmonary consumption.

— There is scarcely a week, says the *Gazeta da Tarde*, in which we do not see in either the morning or the evening journals, and sometimes in both, more or less sensational accounts of robberies, embezzlements, smuggling, or thefts, in the public departments of the union, states or municipalities, and we cannot recall a single instance in which the authors of these constantly recurring crimes have suffered the legal penalty.

THE BRITISH CHURCH.

— The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the British Church Fund was held at the London and River Plate Bank on the 10th inst., and was well attended. The minutes of the last general meeting and of various special

meetings during the year, were read and approved.

— The Treasurer, Mr. P. S. Pryor, then presented the balance sheet for the year, showing that the general expenses had been 18,231 \$590, and the receipts 17,105 \$60, leaving a deficit of 1,125 \$60. The preceding year the expenses were 20,596 \$730, the receipts 19,907 \$660, and the deficit 688 \$870. The subscriptions showed a small increase—14,125 \$000 against 14,050 \$00—but the offerings showed a large falling off—2,541 \$50 against 5,500 \$60—perhaps due to the suspension of services at the church.

— The building fund showed receipts to an aggregate of 74,285 \$260, on which interest amounting to 758 \$60 is credited, making a total of 75,044 \$520. The contractors have been paid 37,000\$ on account, another similar amount will soon be due, and the trustees have contracted further expenditures of about 8,000\$ for a new floor, re-caning seats, and other changes found necessary after the work of reconstruction had begun. They now recommend the acquisition of new seats and their rearrangement, forming a central aisle, as the additional expense would not be very great, the total additional expenditure being brought up to about 12,000\$, which the subscribers agreed to.

— The election of trustees was the next order of business, when it was proposed that the retiring trustees should be re-elected. Messrs. DeLisle and Pryor then stated that they could not accept re-election unless the subscribers approved their conduct in respect to a controversy with the chaplain in regard to the introduction of ritualistic ceremonies, and a great majority of the subscribers being opposed to any such change, and also that they should be given full powers to deal with such matters in future. A motion to this effect was made and carried. In the discussion which occurred, which we shall not undertake to repeat, the chaplain stated that the wishes of the congregation should be his wishes, and that he had no desire to introduce changes, but he denied the right of the trustees to determine how he should officiate. In such matters his duties are defined in the Book of Common Prayer, and he is responsible only to the Bishop and the ecclesiastical courts. On the other side, the trustees and subscribers claim, and with equal show of reason, that as they support the church here from their own pockets they have the right to determine what the form of worship shall be. The congregation is composed of people of various shades of opinion, but the great majority is opposed to ritualism and desires to have no changes.

— In all probability the controversy will now end, as it should, and the services will be conducted as heretofore.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.
To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—A committee meeting yesterday of the above institution, Mr. H. Hampshire was unanimously elected its President, Mr. W. G. White, Treasurer, and Mr. J. T. Maury Secretary for current year.

Yours truly

J. T. MAURY.

Hon. Sec.

Rio, 10th Feb., 1899.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

American Trade Index: published by the National Association of Manufacturers, Philadelphia, U. S. A. A very convenient and useful directory of the thousand members of that association, arranged alphabetically, according to classification, and with registered cable addresses. It is comprehensive and will be of great assistance to foreign buyers desiring to enter into correspondence with American manufacturers. The copy sent us is placed at the disposition of our readers.

Calendars.—We are in receipt of a handsome colored wall calendar and a blotting pad calendar for 1899, from the well known firm of distillers Robertson, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., of Leith, Scotland. The blotter contains several handsomely colored Scotch pictures, such as "Black Watch," "Deer Stalking," and "Scots Greys."

The agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., have also sent us one of their convenient wall calendars, showing the sailing days of their steamers from Liverpool.

BUSINESS NOTES

— The Banco de Mococa is paying a dividend of 25%.

— A water melon weighing 21 kilos (about 45 lbs) is attracting much attention at Ueberaba.

— On board the steamer *Alice* 21,753 packages of foodstuffs, valued at 489,250\$, have been shipped to Bahia.

— The municipal government of Ouro Preto is calling for tenders for lighting the town with electricity. The subsidy paid by the city government is 25,000\$ per annum.

— Telegrams from London of the 7th inst., announce the formation of a syndicate at Manchester, with a capital of ten millions sterling, to control the rubber trade.

— Going to Buenos Aires after capital to prop up a tottering enterprise, will strike most of our readers as very much of a forlorn hope. And yet, that is what has lately been done, if we are correctly informed. The result has not yet transpired, but when exchange jumps up a penny we shall begin to feel that the transaction has been realized.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 12
Receipts.....	6,425	9,699	7,611	10,018	6,604	6,771	8,144	
Shipments.....	6,425	10,564	11,773	8,07	6,462	6,328	8,144	
Europe.....	883	11,773	8,07	11,773	1,320	1,320	1,320	
Cape.....	11,773	8,07	11,773	8,07	1,320	1,320	1,320	
River Plate etc.	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	
Coastwise.....	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	
Total shipm'ts.....	24,145	24,145	24,145	24,145	24,145	24,145	24,145	
Average quot. No. 5 N. Y.	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	
per arroba.....	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800	118,800	
No. 5 N. Y. spot quot. N. Y.	7,112 d.							
Exchange on L. Ron.	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	
Steamer rec'dn. 50% prime bags.....	22,215	33,6	33,6	33,6	33,6	33,6	33,6	
Receipts at Santos.....	564,770	564,770	564,770	564,770	564,770	564,770	564,770	
Stock at Santos.....	592,150	592,150	592,150	592,150	592,150	592,150	592,150	

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 8.

SWANSEA.—In sp. *Decim*; 1,815 tons; Bitwett; coal to Walter Block & Co.

ROSARIO.—Haw. ing. *Americana*; 839 tons; thatched; lay to J. Souza & Co.

RIO GRANDE no SUL.—Nor. ing. *Rien*; 326 tons; Olsen, ballast.

FEB. 12.

PENSACOLA.—Nor. sp. *Sabob*; 1352 tons; Holmer; lumber to Empreza L. Brasileira.

HERMOSA.—Nor. bk. *Pow A. Eli*; 361 tons; Hansen; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 6.

SHIP ISLAND.—Br. bk. *Bellona*; 1,123 tons; Lynch; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Nor. bk. *Vern*; 473 tons; Jensen ballast.

TRINIDAD (West Indies).—Germ. bk. *Khorasan*; 1,035 tons; Kohler; stone ballast.

FEB. 9.

PENSACOLA.—Germ. bk. *Herra*; 837 tons; Schilling; ballast.

FEB. 10.

APPALACHICOLA.—Nor. bk. *Victoria*; 708 tons; Helsingesen; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK 1-35 cents and 5% prime per bag of 60 kilos.

NEW ORLEANS 1-35 cents and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL 1-35 shillings and 5% prime per ton weight or measure.

TALKANANO 1-45 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA 1-50 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSVILLE 1-30 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANWYER 1-75 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

THAMURG 1-30 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LODZ 1-30 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE 1-25 francs and 10% prime per ton of 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX 1-40 francs and 10% prime per ton of 900 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO 1-5000 per bag of coffee.

BURNOS AIRS.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts for the week were 6,600 barrels ex *Cape*, 6,500 ex *Colombia* and 3,772 barrels ex *Rio de Janeiro*. All flour is being sold at a loss. The local mills are running the foreign article very close and the demand is all for the article of the local mills. The latest quotations are:—

Trieste..... 1000000

Richmond ist. 57,0000

do 500000

Baltimore 1st. 37,000-38,000

do 2nd. 35,000-36,500

Western and Interior 36,000-38,000

do 32,000-33,000

London 35,000-36,000

Coffee.—The quotations to stock last week were 500 esters from Hamburg by the s.s. *Buenos Aires* and 1,250 esters from New York ex *Colombia*. The stock in hand is about 12,000 packages. The latest wholesale prices are Cope 585 per tub, Halifax 5600 per tub, St. John 5500 per tub, and Norwegian at 6600 per tub.

Lard.—The s.s. *Cyber* brought 1,000 kegs from New York and the *Colveride* 1,045 kegs and 20 cases. The market is even firmer than last week with increased price. All American lard now sells from \$80 to \$100 per pound wholesale. Native lard is still quoted as nominal.

Dove.—The *Cyber* brought 25 barrels and 25 half-barrels from New York last week. The market is still firm and the price is firm. Native dove is up to 2050 to 2100 per pound. Native park has gone up slightly in price and is now quoted from 1800 to 1850 per kilo.

Rice.—The receipts for the week were 46,262 bags from *China* ex *Macao* and no bags from Hamburg ex *Bremen*. The demand is steady for new season. Rangoon rice which now sells at 24,000 per bag of 60 kilos. The old season rice has little demand even at nominal rates.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. There is nothing to report.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts. Only a little business has been done as sellers are firm and are holding out for a better rate than 100 reis per foot.

Sp. Pine.—No receipts, no sales, and nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—The market is dull. No fresh consignments have come to hand and no sales have been effected from the cargo of the *Sotihol* which arrived in the port.

Kerosene.—Arrivals nil. The market is firm at increased rates which now range from 10500 to 10800 according to quantity.

Turpentine.—No receipts. There is only a very small demand and the market is dull. The latest quotations were from 1500 to 1500 per kilo.

Rosin.—There are no fresh consignments to report. There is a steady demand. Dark grades have gone down to 12000 per barrel, but light grades have gone up to 22000 per barrel.

Cement.—The week's receipts were 40 barrels from Liverpool by the *Gorick*. The market continues weak without any change in price having quoted. The English market is still expensive and in demand and are holding out for better prices. Belgian cement is quoted from 15,000 to 14,000 per barrel, and English cement from 19,000 to 20,000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—There have been no fresh arrivals. The stock on hand continues to be a large one, but the demand is a good one and prices have gone up slightly. The market is firm at prices from 9500 to 10,000 per bag wholesale according to quality. Retail prices range from 10,500 to 10,500 per bag.

Braz.—There have been no receipts from abroad. The price of the produce of the local units remains as before, namely 100 reis per kilo.

Hemp.—The *Americana* brought 10,672 bales, and the *Forest Holm*, 1,600 bales. Both these consignments came from the River Plate. The heavy stock has caused prices to decline somewhat as they are now quoted from 180 to 190 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:—

From Cuthill ex *Elois* 5 tons.

do Swansea ex *Decim* 225,000-230,000

do Cardiff ex *Llandudno* 245,000-255,000

do Santos ex Parati 250,000-255,000

Parahyba 340,000

Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 365,000-370,000

ditto 40 deg. 380,000-400,000

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

FEB. 8.

Australia Pascagoula 1-
Annie Marseilles 7 Nov.
Ante Slippegan 7 Nov.

Annie M. Small Leith 21 Dec.
Ardalie Leith 20 do
Bryant Wood Mobile 20 do
Belle Formigan Porto 20 do
Constance Hamburg 20 do
Clarendon Porto 22 do
Crown Prince Cardiff 185
Cora Glasgow 19 Dec.
Cushier Pensacola 9 Dec.
Parrot (ste.) Newport 20 do
Elvira Marseilles 19 Nov.
Goldie Wedding Baltimore 27 Dec.
Johanna Arleth 27 Dec.
Kildare Baltimore 27 Dec.
Mervilla Cardiff 28 Nov.
Mayonnaise Porto 28 Nov.
Maribou Pascagoula 28 Nov.
Mugellan Pensacola 28 Nov.
Oranazza (ste.) Cardiff 28 Nov.
Orlando Hamburg 28 Nov.
Ruby Pensacola 28 Nov.
Robert S. Beward Pensacola 28 Nov.
S. N. Hansen Westerwick 3 Jan.
William J. Roth New York 3 Jan.
Virginia Pensacola 3 Jan.
Varro Porto 3 Jan.
Wendy Pensacola 8 Dec.
Viscogia Leith 8 Dec.

Miscellaneous.

300 Loterias Naciones 88,000

500 Obras Hydraulicas 3

FEB. 8.

Banks.

80 Constructor 11,500

100 Lavoura e Comercio 88,500

35 Nacional 190

26 Republica 170

40 do 171

FEB. 9.

Miscellaneous.

220 Centros Pastoris 11,000

300 Obras Hydraulicas 3

FEB. 9.

Banks.

2 Apolices, 5s 846,000

29 do 848

1 do (500) at rate of 830

5,500\$ do 830

50 do 1845 837

34 do 838

29 do (reg.) 845

6 do 1897 (reg.) 943

25 Emprestimo Municipal 159

300 del Banco C. Novel 33

100 * Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. 63

13 do do do 63,500

Banks.

14 Commercial 214,000

50 Constructor 12,500

100 do 1858

3 do 1888 1830

29 do 1895 855

40 do 944

50 Emprestimo Municipal 159

70 deb. Obras Publicas (L. 20) 5

100 * Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. 63

13 do do do 63,500

Banks.

50 Docas de Santos 29,000

40 Melhoramento no Brazil 30

FEB. 10.

12 Apolices, 5s 851,000

49 do 850

3 do 1888 830

29 do 1895 835

40 do 845

50 Emprestimo Municipal 159

70 deb. Obras Publicas (L. 20) 5

100 * Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. 63

13 do do do 63,500

Banks.

50 Docas de Santos 29,000

40 Melhoramento no Brazil 30

FEB. 11.

11 Apolices, 1895 857,000

12 do 856

5 do 864

FEB. 12.

12 Apolices, 5s 845,000

49 do 840

3 do 1888 830

29 do 1895 835

40 do 844

50 Emprestimo Municipal 159

70 deb. Obras Publicas (L. 20) 5

100 * Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. 63

13 do do do 63,500

Banks.

50 Loterias Naciones 87,000

531 do do 88,000

69 do do 88,000

88,500 do 88,500

FEB. 7.

12 Apolices, 5s 840,000

79 do 2000\$ at rate of 842

875 do 875

40 do 1897 947

290 do (reg.) 942

235 Emprestimo Municipal 159

50 deb. Confianca Industrial (mill.) 194

100 * Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. 63

13 do 63,500

Banks.

50 Constructor 11,500

94 Lavoura e Comercio 90

50 do do 88

66 Republica 170

FEB. 13.

sellers, buyers,

Banco Comercio e Industria 300,000 290,000

" Credito Real da Carteira H. 115,000 98,000

" Lavrador 100,000

" Mercantil de Santos 140,000 116,500

" S. Paulo 150,000 128,000

" Ribeirão Preto —

" União de S. Carlos (all paid) 250,000 230,000

" do do (40%) 120,000 110,000

" União de S. Paulo (70%) 27,000 24,000

" do do (50%) 20,000 16,000

" Santos 90,000

Cia Áqua e Luz 100,000

" Antartica 60,000

" Argos Paulista 8,000

" Bragança 1,000

" Fabril Paulista —

" Ferri Carril Sto. Amaro 1,000

" Gaz de S. Paulo 380,000

" Lupton 90,000 80,000

" Mechanica 116,000

" Mogiana (all paid) 232,000 225,000

" idem (40%) 120,000 115,000

" Panista 242,000 235,000

" Pogrethor 40,000

" Stupakoff 50,000

" Telephonica 50,000

" União Sportiva 60,000

" Viação Paulista 30,000

" Vila Franca —

" Vila das Flores —

" Vila

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

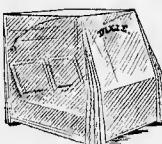
67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

LATEST NOVELTY IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



THE DIXIE and the AUTOMATIC are the best and the cheapest that are on the market.

The nets are made without folds on the sides and at the head piece, giving perfect ventilation to the sleeper.



They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to move his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.

They are the only frames that handle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.

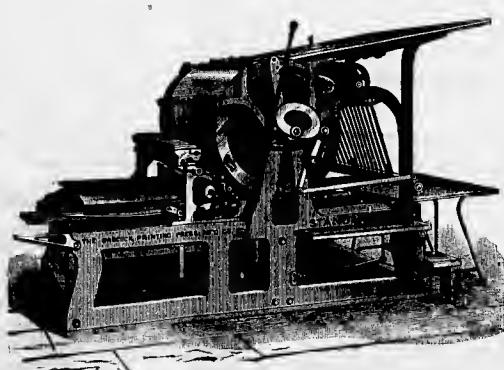
For further particulars come to our office, 109 Rua do Rosario, 1st floor.

R. C. DICKSON.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



CHARLES CULTY & Cie.
SANTOS
RODE JANEIRO
AGENTS
A. MENDES & MARQUES

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.
Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
and patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.
N.B. — Special attention given to large
stamps (trade marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

Collegio Americano Fluminense,

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

SAMUEL David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1858 as mate on board the "William Pitt", of Jersey. Rio de Janeiro, 16th January, 1899.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world. Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79
RIO DE JANEIRO

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1595

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a "Gin-dar" by Dr. Ernesto Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Aguiar, who during voyages on men of war I have occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numerous testimonial of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians with the Tincture and pills of Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The tincture Amara pills are formulated with the same dose of Tincture of Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Extract and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs, consumption, convulsions, long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying directly to the proprietor — who is asked to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$2300 per box, \$2800 for 6 and \$20500 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquin Bueno de Miranda

RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

Shipping.

Geo. R. Norton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1855.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street.
NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia
Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.
Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9.—
" Lisbon..... 350 " " 7.—
For further information apply to
HERM. STOLZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfândega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contract with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Feb. 20	Clyde	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
22	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Chevbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPURT & HOLT LINE**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius,
and Wordsworth.

The steamer

"COLERIDGE"

sails on the 18th inst. for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orçana..... Feb. 28th
Orissa..... Mar. 14th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua São Pedro;
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dyna-
mos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the maker.

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.
11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now
in course of revision and will be published at the earliest
date possible. It will be considerably improved
and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be
received. For terms and other information apply to
the Editor of *The Rio News*.

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well
to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumery and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Club Apple Blossom & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING,

F. W. SPRENGER.

40, Rua da Alfândega, 40

1st floor,

RIO DE JANEIRO

*English and Scotch Goods.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.
To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
ing menstruation.

The *Neutandra Amara* Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied with
printed directions in three languages—
Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates:—Per single box, 2\$300; per
half dozen boxes, 12\$900; per dozen boxes
20\$800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joséquin Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74
1º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 458, Rio de
Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paraguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAIPAVA

will sail for

ITANEMA

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco

on the 17th inst.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche
SILVINO.

Saturday 18th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO until the 17th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospicio, 9.